The Daily Gazetteer.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1740. No. 1629.

AMONGST all the Vices which disfigure Human Nature, I know of none more inscrutable in its Causes, or more mischievous in its Effects, than Indolence. It is a Rust which seizes the Rational Faculties, and appears soonest on the brightest. One cannot describe its Symptoms without having felt them. An Indifference bordering on Insensibility is the Foundation of it; an uneasy Desire of Tasting, an independent Tranquillity nourishes it; and a Habit of acting without Respect to others, or Constraint to one's self, confirms it. These Circumstances shew, that it invades only vulgar heavy Minds, but seats itself in Souls more refin'd, and capable of sublimer Sentiments. Here sometimes it passes for a Virtue, sometimes for a Disease. To-day a Man esteems it his Happiness, To-morrow his Misery; according as he is, or is not, sensible of his Misfortune. I deny not that the duller Sort of People have an Ill Quality equivalent thereto, which Custom has establish'd another Name: In them, Idleness is the Vice of Fools, and Indolence is the Idleness of a Man of Sense. A Blockhead is idle because he hates Work; a Wit is indolent because Fancy allows him not to discern what Kind of Labour he would chuse. It is the Effect of his Will in the former, and of Humour in the latter.

We are apt to imagine that Rest, or absolute Cessation from Labour or Business, is absolutely necessary to recruit a Man's Spirits, and enable him to bear a fresh Fatigue. There is somewhat of Truth, as well as somewhat of Falsehood, in this Notion; and hence Indolence is produced: For Men being naturally partial to themselves, esteem a very moderate Share of Application to any Thing serious, a sufficient Labour, and thereupon, without Scruple, they are for taking their Rest. Now this consisting, as much as may be, in doing of nothing; such as sauntering in a publick Place, which is admirably pictur'd by *Horace*, talking about Trifles, or playing whole Hours at nothing at Cards, habituates the Mind to a languid Kind of Thinking, a Sort of Mental Lethargy, which is truly Indolence. This is, indubitably, the original Cause and the general Progress of the Distemper; which differs, however, according to different Constitutions, as all other Vices do. To some Indolence is in a Manner natural; for having thro' Errors of their Education, never been accustom'd to any steady Employment of their Senses, or to taste thoroughly the Products of other Men's Application in Works of Wit and Learning, Indolence in such, long-thens into a Habit; and Habit, we know, is a second Nature. Again, in some, Indolence is affected. We are told, that the *Courtiers* of *Alexander the Great* observing that he had a Twist in his Neck, imitated that Imperfection, and held, every Man of them, their Heads a-wry. The same Humours are always observable in Human Nature; and since great Wits are really subject to Indolence and the Spleen, those who affect to be thought great Wits, will needs put on the Appearance of these Distempers; and a mere Affectation brings them.

The Study of the Soul's Imperfections is not less useful than that of the Diseases of the Body; nor is the Curing of them less an Art. But as the one hath in late Years received great Improvements, by calling in the Assistance from other Arts; so the Physicians of the Mind have drawn no small Advantage from examining strictly all the Human Faculties, so as to reason about Men, as Men, and not as Beings of a Superiour Nature; in which Light many of the ancient Philosophers consider'd them. Hence we may be certain, that tho' we are not so wise as they were, yet are we better qualified to cure others of Folly: Just as the celebrated Mr. *Dryden* observed, that in his Days they were better Poets, tho' they had less Wit than their Predecessors in Verse. An Application to this Study is so far from being inconsistent with the Duty of a Political Writer that it is really a Branch of it; nor can he do greater Service to the present Administration than by rooting out Vices, for bad Men can never be good Subjects. As for Indolence, it is the great Support of the Opposition; the Writers in Favour of it court it, and all their Poisons are dispersed in the Shape of Amusements; as destructive Drams are introduced under the Title of Cordial Waters.—— But to return.

Indolence is more indulg'd than any other Vice, because it seems less harmful. I amuse myself, says an Indolent Person, in my own Way; I saunter in the Piazza's, I nod over a Paper at the Coffee-house, or I look upon Two People playing at Picquet for Two Hours, or so: And what is this to the rest of the World?—— Not much truly; but it is a great deal to yourself: your Time might have been much better imploy'd.—— My Time is my own:— Yes, so, in the same Sense, is your Throat; and the same happy Train of Argument which will justify the killing the one (as the modish Phrase is) will as properly apologize for cutting the other. But it may be objected, that there is no Comparison between killing one's Time, and killing one's self: But this, upon Examination, will not be found true. The Life of the Soul is, as all agree, Rational Speculation: But Indolence is the very Reverse of this; and therefore may be, with Propriety enough, stiled *Spiritual Suicide*. Neither is this a Flourish but a Fact. As far as the Soul is capable of Death, she really endures it from Indolence; and even in the Gratification of his worst Vices a Man is not less rational than in thus indulging the Laziness of Mind; which is the Reason why this Ill Quality takes so fast hold, because it consumes gradually those Spirits which are necessary to enable the Patient to shake it off. Then it is a cruel and dangerous Disease which preys upon the Mind, and while it actually unmans us, deprives us also of the Means of Recovery.

From these Considerations I apprehend it will be manifest, that Indolence ought not to be slightly thought of, a Quality of a neutral Nature, and evil only as it is circumstanced; but that we ought to regard it as a most dangerous Malady, which, unless timely remov'd, may prove fatal both to our Vices and our Senses. For what Reliance can there be on one who is subject to fall into a State of Inactivity, wherein whatever is solid appears burthensome? Surely none at all. Whence we hear it daily assign'd as a Reason why a Man of Distinction does not enjoy the Honours due to his Rank, that he is an indolent Man, that is, a Man who sleeps thro' Life, and has only lucid Intervals of Understanding. To avoid such a Character is without question the Business of every Man endued with Reason, and therefore, after having shewn the Causes and Consequence of this mental Disorder, I proceed as becomes me to speak of the Method of Cure, and the Means that may be used to free those who labour under this Malady, from its Sway, and to preserve such as are not already infected therewith from falling under its Power. But before we meddled with this, it was proper to prepare the Patient, by shewing him his Danger, and the Importance of following these or some other Rules for the avoiding this Lethargy of our own procuring.

We must, previous to all other Helps, use this, of gaining a just Idea of Relaxation. There is nothing more certain, than that the Body cannot always support Labour, or the Mind the Fatigue of attending to one thing. But we mistake when we suppose that the same Sort of Rest which is necessary to the Body, is likewise necessary, or even expedient for the Mind. The Body has need of a certain Space of Inaction, to recruit those Spirits by which it acts; but it is quite otherwise with the Soul, which has no need of Sleep, but as it is connected with the Body. The Refreshment of Spirits, properly so call'd, consists in a Succession of Employments, and in nothing else. We are amaz'd when we contemplate the mighty Performances of some great Genius; such a one, for Example, as *Erasmus*, Sir *Francis Bacon*, or Mr. *Selden*, we can scarce believe that a Man could be profoundly skill'd in so many things, and yet spare so much time from his Studies as to write a Multitude of Books, and go thro' the Business also of an important Office. But this is the Fruit of Epidemick Indolence, since if we allow ourselves to suppose the waking Hours of a Man of good Sense spent in successive Employments for thirty Years, we shall soon be able to comprehend how he may master many Sciences, when four or five Languages are sometimes acquired by Children by the time they are twelve Years old; and when we conceive this, we can no more dispute the Possibility of successive Employment being sufficient Relaxation to the Soul. This Point being once settled, the very Cure of Indolence is cut out. To relieve ourselves when we are weary of any thing, we need not have Recourse to doing nothing, because, doing some other thing will answer the proposed End better.

It is an excellent Caution against Indolence, to require every Evening an Account of the Day's Employment, in order to resolve this Question: Whether Time has been spent in a Manner worthy of a rational Creature. In this we are all equal; the greatest and the meanest Man is alike accountable in this respect; and a very sorry Account it is an idle or an indolent Person can give. Another good Rule is, To consider whatever we do, and the Ends of doing it; which will prevent our being occupied foolishly, like *Domitian*, in killing of Flies. A Man who walks in the Fields for the sake of Exercise, employs his Eyes in viewing, and his Mind in contemplating the Objects round him, is rationally busy. Whereas he who walks the same Spot purely to kill an Hour, whistles as he stalks for want of Thought, and comes home just as wise as when he went out, is very little better than his Dog *Tray*, who was very probably engag'd the same Way. It is not what we do, but the Intention in doing, which distinguishes the wise Man from the Fool. When *Augustus* indulg'd himself among his little Grandchildren, it was wisely done; because he followed the Dictates of his Reason, which permitted him as a Parent to venture on such a Condescension; but if a Stranger of his Age had done the same thing, it would have been ridiculous.

The searching out laudable Methods of spending Time is a good Fence against Indolence. To those who like Books, they are the pleasantest, and, at the same time, the most rational Amusement. But where Habit has establish'd a Dislike to Reading, there remain many other Ways of passing Time; as cultivating a Garden, practising some easy Mechanick Art, or engaging in the Business of some publick-spirited and useful Society. But these are chiefly recommended to such as having an habitual Indolence are desirous to shake it off, and therefore stand in need of such Prescriptions: As for those who have never felt this stupifying Quality, they are left to their own Election in Employments, provided they are rational, and not detrimental to the Performance of any of those Duties to which by their Situation in Life they are bound. To say the plain Truth, there are few Stations in which, if Men would exercise their Faculties, and resolve to do all the Good within the Compass of their Abilities, that would need Advice on the head of what are properly call'd Amusements. It is our Misfortune, that too many in the present Age are not asham'd to profess they make it their Business to find Amusements, and those too none of the Best Sort.

R. FREEMAN.

Yesterday arriv'd a Mail from Holland.

Dresden, Sept. 9 *N. S.*

THE King's and Queen's Departure for Poland is fix'd for the 22d Instant. The Princesses will set out on the 12th. The Electoral Prince arriv'd here two Days ago from his Travels, but last from Vienna, to the great Joy of their Majesties and the whole Court, and made a magnificent Entry.

Hanover, Sept. 9. N. S. The King's Departure for Lintzbourg is fix'd for the 21st Instant, and 'tis believ'd he will stay about a Fortnight there, to hunt the Stag and the Wild Boar. His Majesty has receiv'd Advice from Cassel of the Arrival of Prince Frederic and his Princess and Sister there in perfect Health.

Hamburg, Sept. 9. N. S. They write from Berlin, that Orders are come thither to prepare a Train of Artillery, in order to be sent by Water to Wesel; and from Copenhagen, that General Diemar is arriv'd there from Stockholm, with a Commission from his Swedish Majesty to the King of Denmark.

Francfort, Sept. 12. N. S. We hear from Vienna, that the Turkish Ambassador had his first Publick Audience of the Emperor on the 3d Instant, with the same Ceremony as was observ'd in 1719, and that after delivering his Presents he made a Speech to the Emperor in the Turkish Language, and presented a Letter to him from the Grand Signior.

Cleves,

Cleves, Sept. 14. N. S. On the 11th Instant his Prussian Majesty arriv'd at the Castle of Moyland from Wezel, with the Princes William and Henry his Brothers, the Prince of Holstein Beck, the Hereditary Prince of Anhalt Dessau, &c. with whom after Dinner he took the Air in the Walks about the Castle, which were crowded with Spectators, in which Number was the Poet Voltaire, who waited on his Majesty, by whom he had a very gracious Reception. And this Morning his Majesty set out for Berlin.

Paris, Sept 9. N. S. M. Bannieres, the Cabinet Courier who arriv'd t'other day from Constantinople, confirms, that a Conspiracy had been discover'd by one of the Sultanas in the Seraglio for dethroning the Grand Signior, and that the Conspirators, amounting to above 200, had been put to various kinds of Death, of whom no less than 80 were strangled.

Algier, Aug 18. N. S. The contagious Distemper which broke out here two Months ago has made such cruel Havock, that we don't remember that it ever rag'd with more Fury, the Number of those who have dy'd of it amounting some Days to near 400, so that several Quarters of the Town are quite depopulated, and all the others infected. The Distemper has spread even to the Dey's Palace, upon which he is retir'd into the Country, and the Consuls and Foreign Merchants have done the same; and the Capigi Basha, who came to engage the Regency to make a Peace with the King of the Two Sicilies, is for the same Cause return'd to Constantinople, by which means that Negociation is broke off.

Hague, Sept. 16. N. S The last Letters from Marseilles confirm the Departure of the Toulon Squadron, which 'was thought sail'd for Cadiz: And Letters from Morlaix in Lower Brittany say, that the Master of a Ship belonging to that Port met on the 30th of August last off of the Isle of Ushant the Brest Squadron, which sail'd out of that Road the Day before. We hear the same News by way of Dunkirk, and that the Squadron consisted of 22 Sail.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Elseneur, Sept 6. N. S. Since my last came in the Ships commanded by the following Masters; viz. On the 4th, Samuel Marjoram, from Riga; Thomas Wyatt, from Koningsburgh; John Matsell, from Stockholm; Joseph Street, Jonathan Fowler, Nicholas Hooper, all Three from Petersburgh, and all Six for London; John Ploxton, from Ditto for Hull; Edmund Holland, from Narva; David Sibold, from Riga; John Moore, from Ditto; and Job Black, from Petersburgh; all Four for London; John Stink, from Dantzick for Aberdeen: On the 5th, Francis Gott, from Geffle for London; Peter Balvard, from Dantzick for Kinghorn; James Kilpatrick, from London for Norcoping; Jonathan Taylor, from Lynn for Dantzick; George Fowler, from Hull for Ditto: On the 6th, George Wall, from Yarmouth for Stetin; Alexander Watt, from London for Petersburgh; William Neagle, from Riga for Bergen.

'All the outward bound Masters are sailed, except 'Gott, Balward, and Neagle, who are detained in 'this Road, the Wind at N. W. as continues. Those 'for the Baltick are all sailed.

HOME PORTS.

Portsmouth, Sept. 8 Came in the Dolphin, Smith, from Petersburgh for Leghorn; the Molly, Collins, from London for South Carolina; and the Malton, Capt. Preston, and the Cumberland, Capt. Oliver, Transports, 'having met with some considerable Da'mage at Sea.

Deal, Sept. 8 Wind W. S. W. Remains his Majesty's Ship Roebuck, with the Page and Clare Tenders Arrived the Mary, Bown, from Oporto; two Dutch and three French Ships.

Gravesend, Sept. 7. Passed by the Liverpool, Williamson, from Drogheda; and the William and Mary, Tew, from Antigua, last from Cork.

Arrived at several Ports.

In Yarmouth Roads, the Catherine and Elizabeth, Pahl, from Hamburgh.

At Bristol, the William, Sample, from New York.

At Oporto, the St. George, Beazley, from Swanzey.

At Hamburgh, the Batchelor's Adventure, Rice, from Carolina; and the ——, Cragie, from Bergen.

At Amsterdam, the ——, Perkins, from Petersburgh; and the ——, Davie, from Topsham.

At Genoa, the Young Derrick, Peter Brandaris, from Dublin.

LONDON.

We hear that M. Hop is come over from the Hague, to resume his Character as Envoy Extraordinary from the States General.

On Sunday last died at Portsmouth, of an Apoplectick Fit, as he was reading in his Chair, Mr. William Giddings, a very eminent Surgeon of that Place. His Death is much lamented by all that knew him.

Yesterday Morning a Messenger arriv'd with an Express from his Majesty.

The same Day was held a General Council at the Cockpit, Whitehall.

The same Day a Messenger was dispatch'd to the Lord Tyrawley, his Majesty's Ambassador at the Court of Portugal.

Yesterday died at his House in Burlington-gardens, of a Mortification in his Foot, Henry Grey, Esq, Member of Parliament for Reading in the County of Berks.

The same Day died at his Lodgings in Green-street Grosvenors-square, Daniel Moreland, Esq; a Gentleman of a good Estate in the County of Sussex.

On Monday Night last a Grand Council was held at Sir Robert Walpole's House at Chelsea, which did not break up till Eleven o'Clock.

Yesterday Morning Mr. Pitt, late one of the Clerks of the Pay Office, who lately went as Clerk to the Deputy Pay-master belonging to Lord Cathcart's Marines, arrived Express from St. Helen's at the Duke of Newcastle's Office, from Lord Cathcart.

And last Night the said Messenger was dispatch'd back again to the Lord Cathcart.

Yesterday the Lady of Col. Dives was safely deliver'd of a Son and Heir, at his House in Cleveland-Court, St. James's.

On Monday Night last died in the Grainge, Southwark, Mr. Langton, one of the greatest Tanners in England, said to have died very rich.

High Water this Day at London Bridge,	Morning	Evening
	02 30	02 49

Bank Stock 142. India 155. South Sea 98 1-4 h. Old Annuity 111 3-8ths. New ditto 109 3-8ths, 1-half. Three per Cent. 100. Seven per Cent. Loan 109 1-half. Five per Cent. ditto 91 1-half. Royal Assurance 92 3-4ths. London Assurance 11 5-8ths. African 10. India Bonds 41. 2s. to 4s. Prem. Bank Circulation 61 5s. Prem. Salt Tallies 1-4th to 1-half Prem. English Copper 3 l. 6s. 6 d. Welsh ditto 15s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 103 1-half. Three per Cent ditto 96 1-4th. Million Bank 116 1-half. Equivalent 112. Lottery Tickets 5 l.

September 4. 1740.

THIS is to give Notice, That the Royal African Company of England will expose to Sale at their House in Leadenhall-street, on Thursday the 18th Instant, the following Goods, viz.

Bees Wax,
Elephants Teeth,
Gum Seneca.

Lately Publish'd,

THE NATIONAL MERCHANT; or Discourses on Commerce and Colonies: Being an Essay for regulating and improving the Trade and Plantations of Great Britain.

Printed for J. WALTHOE, over-against the Royal Exchange in Cornhill.

Of whom may be had,

I. A SURVEY of TRADE In Four Parts. 1. The great Advantages of Trade in general, and the particular Influence of it on Great Britain. 2. The Marks of a Beneficial Trade, and the Nature of our Commerce in its several Branches; with an Examination of some Notions generally received of the Prejudices we suffer by other Nations in Trade. 3. The great Advantages of our Colonies and Plantations to Great Britain, and our Interest in preserving and encouraging them, and how they may be further improved. 4 Some Considerations on the Disadvantages our Trade at present labours under, and for the Recovery and Enlargement of it, &c.

By Mr. WOOD.

II. A VIEW of the DUTCH TRADE in all the States, Empires, and Kingdoms of the World: Shewing also what Goods and Merchandize are proper for Maritime Traffick, whence they are to be had, and what Gain and Profit they produce. Price 5s.

III. The ADVANTAGES of the *East India Trade* to England considered. Price 1s. 6d.

IV. A Collection of Papers relating to the *East India Trade*: Wherein are shewn the DISADVANTAGES to a Nation by confining any Trade to a Corporation with a Joint Stock. To which is added, The *Scheme* presented to the House of Commons for laying the Trade to the *East Indies* free and open to all his Majesty's Subjects; with the several Observations thereupon. Price 1s. 6d.

V. Mr. Secretary BURCHET's compleat HISTORY of the most remarkable Transactions at Sea, from the earliest Account of Time, to the Conclusion of the last War with France. Adorned with Sea Charts adapted to the History. Printed with his Majesty's Royal Licence.

Next Week will be Published,

THE PROCEEDINGS at the SESSIONS of the Peace, Oyer and Terminer, for the City of London and County of Middlesex, before the Hon. Sir *John Salter*, Knt. Lord Mayor of the City of London, the Right Hon. the Lord Chief Justice *Willes*, on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, the 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th instant.

Containing the TRIALS at large of

Stephen Jones, for the Murder of *William Swinney*.
William Higgs, for a Rape.
George White, for robbing Mr. *William Martin*, a Beggar, on the Highway.
John Weller, for robbing his Master Mr. Grubb, a Pawnbroker, of 262 l. in Money, and other Things.
Anne Barton, for privately stealing a Gold Watch from the Person of Mr. *Robert Moone*, at a Bagnio in Jermyn-street.
Abraham Izard, for robbing *Richard Mason*, on the Highway near Pancras, for which Robbery *John Clarke* was executed the 6th of August.
Peter Courbee, for robbing several Persons, entering their Houses on pretence of taking Lodgings for a Foreign Minister.
Abraham Hancock, for robbing *Hannah Prince* of a Piece of Linnen, in a Field near Poplar.

With Fourteen other Capital Cases, and many more remarkable Trials.

Printed for T. Cooper, at the Globe in Pater-noster-row.

Lately Published,

I. A Discourse of the visible and invisible Church of Christ, in which it is shewn, that the Powers claimed by the Officers of the visible Church are not inconsistent with the Supremacy of Christ in Heaven, nor with the Rights and Liberties of Christians, as Members of the invisible Church. By JOHN ROGERS, D. D. Vicar of St. Giles's Cripplegate, Canon of Wells, and Chaplain in Ordinary to his Majesty. The 5th Edition, corrected.

II. A Review of a Discourse of the visible and invisible Church of Christ, being a Reply to Mr. Sykes's Answer to that Discourse. By JOHN ROGERS, D. D. The 3d Edition.

III. A Critical Examination of the Holy Gospels according to St. Matthew and St. Luke, with Regard to the History of the Birth and Infancy of our Lord Jesus Christ. By the Author of the Vindication of the History of the Septuagint. *Magna est veritas, et prevalebit.*

IV. A Vindication of the History of the Septuagint from the Misrepresentations of the Learned Scaliger, Dupin, Dr. Hudson, Dr. Prideaux, and other modern Criticks.

V. A Sermon preached at the Annual Visitation of the Lord Bishop of WINCHESTER at Andover, in the County of Southampton, Sept. 14, 1737. By Fenton Warner, Vicar of Whitechurch in Hampshire. Published at the Request of several of the Clergy.

VI. A Sermon preached at St. George's Church, Hanover Square, on Sunday Feb 17, 1733-4. to recommend the Charity for establishing the new Colony of Georgia. By T. Broughton, L. L. D. Prebendary of Durham. Published at the Request of the Rt. Hon the Lord Viscount Tyrconnel, the Hon. Colonel Whitworth, Church Wardens, and several of the Parishioners.

Printed for T. Woodward, at the Half Moon between the two Temple Gates in Fleet-street.

The Universal Family MEDICINE,

Still more and more fam'd, after upwards of 15 Years Success with the Publick,

Is sold by the Author's Appointment, by Mr. King, Grocer, in the Poultry, near the Royal Exchange; by Mr. Mann, Hosier, at the Sign of the Duke of Cumberland, in Holbourn Alley, near Leicester Fields; by Mr. Thomas Prentice, Postmaster of Bungey in Suffolk; and by Mr. Hildyard, Bookseller in York; at 3 s. the Bottle Retail.

It is to be taken at any Season of the Year, and is very agreeable to Young and Old, that Children take it without Trouble, a few Drops being a Dose, and so gentle, that it weakens not the most Aged; but it is a safe and effectual Alterative, to be taken in a less Dose than where Purging is necessary, as the excellence inherent in this Medicine, which is a singular Property well known to the Learned, to be in few Catholick Medicines.

It is in particular,

A Certain and infallible Cure for the SCURVY, tho' of the longest Standing, and attended with the most aggravated Circumstances (a Distemper so common to English People, that not one in a thousand is wholly exempt from it, and great Numbers are sorely afflicted with it) being a cordial Elixir, peculiarly adapted to that Disease in all its Forms of appearing, from the slightest rising Humour in the Blood, to its utmost or last Efforts as Nature.

For it is a true Specifick Cordial, that perfectly cures that Distemper by gentle Evacuation, by Stool and Urine, the only sure and effectual Way perfectly to cure the Scurvy, and prevent Relapses (notwithstanding what may be asserted to the contrary) the Truth of which is witnessed to daily, by the many Thousands that have taken this Medicine. It effectually rectifies the Blood and Juices, that scrophulous Cachexy also speedily cured by it; and all Spots, Blotches, Pimples, &c. on the Skin, are quickly and entirely taken off, the Patients made lively and brisk, many chronick Diseases prevented, and a due State of Health secured.

It removes all Pain in the Stomach, helps Digestion, opens Obstructions, and is peculiarly serviceable to Maids inclined to, or troubled with the Green Sickness. The best Medicine in the World to destroy Worms in Children or grown People, and prevent their Return; for it frees away all the ropy, viscid Humours which breed them in their Bowels, and is so well adapted to all Constitutions, that it is deservedly esteemed both in City and Country, the most general Family Medicine that ever was known to preserve Health, and hinders no Business or Recreation.

Good Allowance is given Wholesale by Mr. King for ready Money to Country Shopkeepers, &c. to sell again. This Medicine will keep many Years in any Climate.

The Directions given with it are large and full.

LONDON: Printed for T. COOPER, at the *Globe* in *Pater-noster Row*.